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ASIA.

St. Andrew's Meeting.

Our Asiatic information presses so largely upon us, as often to interrupt, unseasonably to some readers we fear, the chain of intelligence from Europe. This, however, is one of the natural results of the Freedom of the Press, and must be hailed by all who esteem that boon, as an advantage worthy of any sacrifice to obtain.

We were always of opinion that the reason why the public Journals of India were barren of local information, was not from a barrenness of interesting events, nor from a want of disposition to communicate or of talent to describe them well, but from the cold and chilling barrier which the Censorship opposed to the communications of every description which might from time to time be doomed to pass the ordeal of its scrutiny before it could be permitted to see the light.

To subject one's sentiments to the caprice of any one individual, however excellent his character—however accurate his judgement—however pure his motives—however impartial his decisions—must always be an unwelcome task, for the same reason as that which makes us revolt at Despotism, however upright the actions of the Despot may be, since he who is bound to assign no reason for his decisions, or to show whether they are just or unjust, can have no common sympathies with those over whom he exercises this right, and must always be regarded as a Tyrant, while those who are subject to his power must feel themselves, his slaves.

Any known and limited restrictions are preferable to such an unknown and unlimited privilege as this; and if the present illustrious Ruler of India had even imposed laws of much greater severity on the Press than before existed, the very circumstance of those laws being fixed and known, would alone make them an acceptable substitute for a Censorship which depended on the mere will of him who exercised it.

But when we see that such Censorship is not only abolished, but that the Regulations by which it has been superseded contain little more than the good sense and common feeling of all public Writers would suggest, as to the avoiding particular topics there enumerated,—we cannot sufficiently admire the liberality that interprets these according to the spirit rather than the letter, and that admits of ALL discussions, which may have a beneficial tendency, whether they regard the Civil Policy, the Military Organization, or the Marine Equipments, of the Government in its respective departments.

The construction that has been given by some jealous and disappointed pens, to the feeling of our Superiors regarding the Press,—which tells us in the same breath that the Head of the Government “seeing no immediate necessity for the existence of the invidious shackles that formerly bound it, had taken upon himself to break them,” but that he had forbidden all enquiry into the measures of which He himself was the mover and director;—the persons who have told us this, we say, have repaid the gift which they profess to value, with calumny and insult. It is they who have called in question the wisdom, the sincerity, the truth, of those magnanimous sentiments, which (to use the original language in which they were couched, for the pens of angels could not frame it better) declares that “It is salutary for Supreme Authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public scrutiny. While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by exposure to general comment. On the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force.”—Our readers know the rest.

We have not been led into these remarks, from perceiving that the servile crew who oppose those glorious doctrines still pour out their daily and weekly sneers and sarcasms. We have, however, felt that the sense and support of the society (we mean the Indian in its most extensive range) goes heart and hand along with us; and while every

day's intercourse with that society here, and every day's post from the interior, brings us fresh proofs of the estimation in which those doctrines are held, we turn from the futile attempts to undermine them, only with pity for those who are like the blind leading the blind, and whose fate too resembles theirs.

The circumstance which inspired this train of thought, is the report that has orally reached us, of the late Festive Meeting of the Sons of St. Andrew, at the Presidency.

As we have nothing to disguise, we are compelled (however injudicious it may seem) to assign as our reason for not having before furnished our readers with an account of this Meeting, the fact of our not having been invited to attend it as a Guest, and having been told, on application for a Ticket, that no Englishman or Irishman could be admitted as a Subscriber. Though we did not, however, share in the Festivities of the Meeting, nor pour out our libations to the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, we are not the less proud to find that British sentiments were there uttered, in which we do share largely and deeply, whether the tongues be English, Irish, or Scotch, that pronounce them.

Mr. Fergusson, we understand,—who has, on all occasions, as the President of these joyous Assemblies of men bound together by the most laudable of all ties, love of country, diffused a spirit of gaiety and happiness among his visitors, and shed a lustre on his own brilliant talents,—entered into a warm and animated eulogy of the present Government of India, on the health of Lord Hastings being drunk, which was manly, eloquent, and impressive; and which, because it was true as well as beautiful, was hailed with thunders of applause.

As we have seen no Report of the brilliant Speech of this Gentleman, we can say nothing of it as a whole. A Friend, however, who tells us that when the Liberty of the Press was spoken of, his eye and the eyes of many of his Friends looked around in vain for its warmest advocate and most obnoxious supporter, says, that on this topic, Mr. Fergusson rose almost superior to himself, and pronounced, in the most dignified and impressive manner, an Eulogium on this Act of the Benefactor of the Eastern World, which, for truth and eloquence, could not ever be surpassed.

After going into considerable detail on the policy of the Government generally, he singled out as the act that stood transcendent above all others in the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, his condescending to render an account of his conduct to his fellow-countrymen and fellow-subjects, when returning in triumph from a campaign that would in Rome have deified a General but for which all the reward that He sought was the approbation of his Sovereign, the glory of his country, and the conviction of the justice of his measures in the hearts of those over whom he ruled;—his having the courage to invite the aid of Public Opinion; and to court its scrutiny on the acts of his administration, for which purpose he unshackled its most powerful organ, the Press, by abolishing a Censorship, “which,” said the distinguished President and able Lawyer, “was never legal, even as applied to the class more strictly called British subjects, but which was not even practicable towards the better protected class of our growing and respectable population, the descendants of Englishmen in India.”—“They enjoyed,” continued the animated—if it were not profane we would almost say, the inspired—Speaker, “real Liberty of Discussion, and our magnanimous and paternal Head saw no reason why this truly British right should be denied to the British Father; while, by a singularly unjust distinction, it was so fully enjoyed by his Asiatic Son.”

We do hope and trust, that through the channel of some public Journal or other of the Presidency, this brilliant Speech will be fully detailed; and in whatever favoured pages it may first appear, we shall be proud to engrave it on our own,—as consonant to every feeling of our heart,—as advocating that which we have never ceased to eulogize,—and which, whatever may be the fate that attends our labours, we shall never cease to regard as an event that sheds a lustre around the character of Him from whom it emanated, which neither Time nor Tyranny shall ever be able to diminish or destroy.

Batavia.—An Article from the Batavian Courant of the 28th of August, says,—By intelligence lately received here, we learn that His Excellency the Governor General, and My Lady the Baroness Vander Capellen arrived on the 16th instant, in good health and spirits, at Surabaya.

These distinguished Travellers were received with the honors due to their rank. His Excellency after receiving the homage of the legion of the Prince Prang Wedonohad, was met by his Highness the Saeschoenang of Carta Sacra. The vast variety of costumes of eastern and western nations, which were crowded together in the retinue thus assembled to honor the arrival of His Excellency, presented a curious spectacle, nor were the mingling sounds of Japanese and European music, which pealed on the ear, less extraordinary. At the visits paid to His Excellency, toasts applicable to the occasion were given, and amongst others, His Highness the Soechoonang gave the King of the Netherlands.

Ceylon.—We gave the only item of information afforded by the Colombo Gazette, in our Journal of Tuesday. Private Letters that reached us at the same time from that quarter, enable us to add the following articles of information:—

Sir R. and Lady Brownrigg, Lieut. Col. Hardy, Rev. G. Biset, Doctor Davy, Capt. King, and Lieut. Page, will embark for England in the Eclipse, expected from Calcutta.

Sir E. Barnes talks much of reading in Kandy, and contemplates the formation of a large Farm near the Town.

A Church for Divine worship, according to the Church of England, is ordered to be erected in Kandy, and also a building for a public Library.

Messrs. Gifford and Ottly are expected shortly in Ceylon, the former as Chief Justice, the latter as Puisne Justice. Mr. Larpert is talked of, as the new Advocate Fiscal.

The Bishop of Calcutta is expected to visit Ceylon soon after Christmas, and from thence to proceed to Bombay.

It is said, that the Archdeacon of Colombo is likely to receive from the University of Oxford, the degree of D. D. We understand that he took his degree of A. M. so far back as the year 1795. A Theological College or Seminary for a limited number of the Singhalese and Malabars of Ceylon, is under arrangement by the Bishop and Archdeacon of Colombo, in union with the Governor, and with the promised sanctions of His Majesty's Ministers.

It is presumed that Lieut. Col. Hamilton will be Military Secretary to Sir E. Barnes.

Two valuable Officers, Lieut. Colonels Cother and Edwards, lately reduced to half-pay, one from the 83d, and the other from the 73d Regiment, are now in Ceylon, and it is thought that one or both will receive Staff appointments to detain them.

The public in England have been misled by some reporters, in stating, that through the exertions of Sir Alex. Johnston, slavery is under gradual abolition in Ceylon; and that after a certain period it will cease. The truth is, it is quite partial, and it will only operate with regard to those slaves whose owners were induced to sign their names to a certain paper. Most of the owners of slaves, who are chiefly maintained by the product of their slaves' labour, have been unwilling, because generally unable, to contribute to an act of freedom, particularly poor widows.

The partial success already obtained is as much to be ascribed to Sir R. Brownrigg, as to Sir Alexander Johnston.

A valuable collection of Japan books and Japan curiosities are for sale by private contract, and may be heard of, by applying to the Under Librarian of the Public Library at Colombo; we understand they may be had separately.

Amongst the Japan wrought curiosities, is a great oval on lacquer and copper, representing Louis the 15th of France, on horseback. Three tortoise-shell salvers, some centuries old, of exquisite workmanship, and the art entirely lost; also some curious small lacquered tea pots of porcelain, and various boxes lacquered, and with *uscre de perles*. There is also some Japan mosa, and some large Japan coins, Kobangs and Obangs, the intrinsic value of the latter about 80 Star Pagodas.

The Japan collection was obtained by a Swedish Medical Gentleman in Japan, when he accompanied an embassy thither above 30 years ago. There are for sale near 300 volumes of books written in the Japan language, and four or five maps. Some of the books treat on customs, arts and sciences, others on Governments, history, plants, and war-operations of old times. There are also some of fishes and shells coloured.

The Cholera Morbus has been succeeded here by the Small Pox, which has been, and continues to be very fatal. Much blame is thrown on the Native Vaccinators.

Mr. F. one of the most esteemed of the Gentlemen of the Ceylon Civil Service, in kicking a cooly, who appeared to be obstinately lying on the ground, was so unfortunate as to cause the death of the man, for which he is to be tried at the ensuing Criminal Sessions.

The Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Walker, of the 59th Regiment, who ascended Adam's Peak, in company with Mrs. Twisleton and the Lady of Colonel Shuloham, has made three beautiful oil paintings of the Peak, and presented one to each of her female companions in the ascent.

One hundred sets, of six copies each, of Engravings taken from the Drawings of Lieutenant Littleton, of the 73d Regiment, have arrived from England, for sale, at 100 dollars the set. They represent Views in the interior of the Kandyan Country, among which are the Town of Kandy, and the beautiful fortified Station of Amnapoora, at the top of the Balaney mountain.

The ship Roberts Captain Brown, from Bombay, sailed from hence yesterday for Penang, where she expects a cargo to take to China. She was very near being engaged to take a part of the Bengal Volunteers to Calcutta, but the Captain and Government could not agree, although there were only 2000 rupees difference between them.

The exchange has fallen here to 19 fanams the rupee, not many months ago it was 22, and 23. It might have been expected to be otherwise from the Government ceasing to grant debentures.

Extract of a letter from Bangalore.—A very curious exhibition in High Life below Stairs, was witnessed the other evening here; an officer of high rank, early in the morning, went to his home, not intending to return till the following day, and left word to that effect with his servants: *ad interim*, his lady went to her father's; unexpectedly the gentleman returned the same evening, about 10 o'clock, and called for his lady before he proceeded to his house: when in sight of it, to their utter astonishment, they saw it illuminated from top to bottom; the sun was never half so splendid: on alighting, which they did without being observed, they proceeded straight to the withdrawing room; and it will be a difficult matter to conceive the consternation of the servants and surprize of the master; some were squatting on their black bams, upon the best mahogany tables, playing at Putcheese; one was dressed in a suit of the officer's uniform; another with his cocked hat over a native dress; and others, not finding the carpet soft enough, had brought from the bed chamber the officer's bed, on which they were rolling and tumbling, like porpoises on a breezy day;—to end the entertainment the gentlemen served out to them all a basin of soup but which proved so hot, that some jumped out of the windows others down stairs, at the imminent hazard of their lives:—they had issued regular invitations to the servants of other gentlemen, and thus, I apprehend, have given us the first specimen of Indian "High Life below Stairs"—it might be got up as a Farce at an Indian Theatre, and I dare say would take.—

Bangalore.—The coin of this country is indeed base enough, yet notwithstanding, ten thousand brass counterfeits were found concealed in a camel's saddle, all ready for issuing, only a short time since.

Dinapore, Nov. 10.—The weather continues remarkable fine, and the station very healthy; a small number of Europeans (comparatively speaking) are in the hospital, and the Cholera Morbus seems entirely to have left us. The river no longer presents the fine majestic appearance it did some weeks ago; it is declining rapidly, and large islands of sand present themselves in places where a short time since, fleets of boats swept past in three fathoms water. The average prices of the Bazars are very moderate, nor is there the slightest symptom of scarcity in any particular article, indeed, the ryots speak in the most favorable terms, of the vegetation of the surrounding country.

Bombay.—From the Bombay Gazette of the 10th of November, which reached us by yesterday's Dawk, we select the following paragraphs:—

Bombay, Nov. 10.—His Majesty's ship Minden, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Sir Richard King, Bart. anchored in the Harbour, having left Trincomalee on the 3d of October, and touched at several places on the Malabar Coast.

The Minden fell in with, and communicated with the Albinis, on Wednesday last, and we are happy to state, that Sir Evan was well and highly pleased with his quarters.

The Reliance, with Sir G. Cooper on board was seen off Goa, by the Minden, so that she may be hourly expected.

His Excellency landed, yesterday evening under the salutes and honors due to his Rank, and we are happy in adding, in excellent health and spirits.

When we consider, the general paucity of commercial transactions at the present crisis, we cannot help thinking that positive evils are often productive of beneficial results, for if it had not been for this Expedition, against the Pirates, which has employed seventeen of our ships profitably for some months, those ships might have rotted at their Moorings; as there was no chance of employing them. It has also given our drooping commerce a pause, a kind of breathing time, that will do much towards its resuscitation. Of the precise object of the present armament we have no clear conception but from its magnitude, consider it to have in view, something more, than even, the extinction

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of the Joasmees. If however, as we surmise an establishment is in contemplation we may look forward to the re-establishing of our ancient relations with Persia, and the extension of our commerce through the provinces of that Kingdom.

That the Joasmees will renounce the trade of Piracy, without being coerced by the strong hand of power, we have no expectation; the habits of ages are not laid by in a day, and we believe they are as proud of their profession, as any Hengist or an Ulric of former times. The only chance therefore of producing any reformation in them, is by settling near them and inducing them by our example to become a commercial people.

The Equipment of the four additional Transports, is in train; they will proceed under the convoy of the Vestal as soon as they are ready.

Since writing the above, we have met with some accounts of the Joasmees, in a Bengal Paper which we purpose soon publishing with some additional notes.

Mahomed Ali Khan, accompanied the expedition, as a private friend of the Commander in Chief, and not in any public capacity.

We have selected for our supplement of to-day, a few of the many letters on Military subjects, published in the Calcutta Journal, and a very curious article, denying the existence of Bonaparte in *toto*.

The Chagos Archipelago.—From some information collected from Mr. R. Down, the chief officer of the unfortunate ship Iris, we find, that the whole of this group including Diego Garcia is settled by adventurers from the Isle of France, some of whom have as many as four hundred slaves, who are principally occupied in making of Cocoa-nut oil.

These Islands are represented to be very unhealthy, the scurvy making dreadful ravages amongst the negroes, whilst their European masters renovate their own health by occasional voyages to the Isle of France.

Arab Pirates.

The Bombay Papers, as will be seen by the previous Extracts, furnish little information on the subject of the Expedition to the Persian Gulf, though that was, at the date specified, the topic of prominent interest at the Presidency. Private Letters, however, inform us of what could hardly be expected to find its way into a Bombay Paper, namely, that the most ill-judged economy seems to have been observed in the equipment of the Expedition, and that in addition to the delays and necessary separation of one part of the fleet from the other in consequence of this indecision, serious evils are likely to be still apprehended from the manner in which the ships have been dispatched.

One of our Correspondents from this Island, whose Letter is dated November 1st, and who writes while the saluting guns were firing on the embarkation of Sir Evan Nepean for England, and the Council just broken up from swearing in the Honorable Mount Stuart Elphinstone as Governor, says, "The Expedition, which has been badly managed from its commencement, was to have sailed for the Persian Gulph to-day. The Troops are already embarked, at least as many as the ships could take; the remainder are now cruising about in the harbour, in despair almost of being able to join their comrades in arms at all, every ship being so crowded, that none can take them in. This was anticipated from the commencement, economy having been the order of the day. The original number of Troops intended to be sent on this Expedition have been already reduced 1,000 in number, in consequence of a sufficient tonnage not having been provided for them, tho' this was easily procurable, and tho' they have been taking up ship after ship and crowding these beyond all bounds, there is still a lamentable deficiency. Seven of the Captains, have, I hear, protested against the unprecedented manner in which the Troops have been literally crammed into their vessels, and a Survey is now afloat, so that the ultimate departure of the Expedition is still uncertain."

Thus far our Correspondent's information. The Bombay Papers also mention that the ships had been found to be crowded, and that other vessels were still taking up. The first Division of the Expedition had sailed, however, in this crowded state; and the second, if better provided for, would be delayed considerably, and thus occasion more evil by their wide separation from the principal Force, than almost any subsequent advantages could counterbalance; rendering their meeting highly uncertain, and giving the enemy, by such delay, ample time to prepare, if they meant to act on the defensive, or abundant leisure to retire into the Deserts behind Ras-ul-Khyma with all their families and property, where our troops could not possibly pursue them, even if they arrived in full health and vigour before the deserted Port and Town, which, considering the manner in which they have been packed into the vessels, is highly problematical.

By this ill-timed Economy, the whole object of the Expedition may thus be entirely defeated, and after performing a service similar to the Squadron of Admiral Hosier against Porto Bello, celebrated by the

well-known Ballad of Hosier's Ghost, they may have to retire with the poor satisfaction of having burnt empty vessels, and destroyed empty houses, while the Pirates will return unhurt, and with new energies, from their barren Deserts, and by the purchase of other vessels in India, which they may always procure for money, sally forth again to insult the British Flag, and make British blood flow in fuller streams by the massacre of every crew they meet with!

While in the act of writing the above, we have received from some evidently Nautical hand, a Letter addressed to us on the subject; and as it embraces the principal defect complained of, and sets it in what we conceive to be a just and accurate light, we suspend our own observations, which we might have pursued to great length, to make room for his remarks. The Letter is as follows:

Expedition to the Persian Gulph.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In your Journal of the 23d of November, I observe a statement of the allotment of Troops in the Expedition preparing to sail for the Persian Gulph, at the date of the last accounts from Bombay. As I have some knowledge of the subject, I beg to offer you a few remarks on the arrangement in question, the truth of which I have no doubt your own experience will enable you to confirm.

It is rather an ungrateful, but I conceive it may be a useful task, to notice a sad deviation from the usual mode of allotting Troops to different Ships, in proportion to their respective tonnage (according to the common manner of calculating this) which in the present instance can only have originated in false notions of economy, that have, on more cases than one, proved fatal to the most important undertakings.

The method of calculating the proportion of Troops for a Ship according to her measured tonnage is this: Half the number of measured tonnage gives the number of men and baggage,—and 1 Officer, has the space of 5 men.

As many of your readers will perhaps be too indolent to apply the calculation I have mentioned to particular Ships, notwithstanding its simplicity, I shall apply it myself to the allotment of Troops in the Hannah, and beg you will republish the Statement, that all those who feel inclined, may prove the propriety of the allotments in all or any of the other Ships by the same rule.

STATEMENT.

Ship's Name.	Tons.	Proper Number of Men that should be carried.	Number actually embarked, besides the Ship's Crew.
Hannah,	462	231	379
Ann,	691	266	393
Jessy,	340	170	323
Orpheus,	416	208	292
Jemima,	444	222	263
Glenelg,	810	405	519
Bombay Castle,	682	291	393
Pasön,	732	366	469
Diana,	506	253	434
Ernald,	550	275	407
Faiz Ramanee,	465	232	424
Angelica,	356	178	301
Caron,	451	226	328
Cornwall,	428	214	316
Francis Warden,	410	205	124 and 20 Horses

The Hannah is stated to measure 462 tons; half her measured tonnage is 231, the number of men she ought to carry, together with the baggage, water &c.—By the statement, however, she is to take 9 Officers (equal to 45 men) 108 Soldiers, and 226 Followers, making in all 379, or the proper number for a ship of 758 tons, instead of one of 462.

It is true that the Expedition will arrive in the Persian Gulph in the cold season; but it is highly probable that its operations may not cease before the warm weather sets in; and if the troops are then confined on board in the crowded state in which they are now crammed together there, the result of this mistaken economy will prove fatal to many of our gallant soldiers. Heaven forbid so melancholy a result, but if it does occur how will those in whom it originates excuse themselves from the blame that must attach to them?

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Calcutta, Dec. 2, 1819.

A COMMANDER.

Magic Ring.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Ancient legends relate, that in the reign of the one hundred and second monarch of Ireland, lived the famous and upright judge Moran, in whose possession was a ring of such wonderful virtue, that if put about the neck of any judge or witness pending a trial, or pronouncing sentence, if either the one swerved from truth, or the other from justice, it immediately contracted itself in such a manner that, to avoid death by strangulation, they were obliged openly to retract their false evidence or corrupt decision. It was not only in cases like these, that this wonderful ring was employed; it was made the instrument under the mighty monarch who then reigned, of correcting many abuses, and the crimes of individuals, who, without such a detection, might have continued with impunity. By these means the stilted will was often brought to light; the unfeeling guardian who robbed the fatherless, the orphan, or the widow, was forced to disgorge his plunder; the hard-eyed usurer, to restore the sequestered pawn and his unconscionable interest, and the hypocrite to confess his lewdness.

The legend farther goes on to state, that the ring had power over those, who by interest, power, or hypocrisy, had obtained possession of any office or function for which they were unfit, or which they held in opposition to the wishes of the wise and good of the community; the ring immediately contracted round their neck, and they were compelled instantly to resign with restitution.

I could not help indulging myself in a little imagery, Mr. Editor, on this occasion, and depicting to myself this formidable ring, this Thuriel's spear, in the hands of the Measra. P——, on a late memorable occasion. It would have been a most summary way of settling the dispute, and the contraction of the ring round the necks of the——would be ample compensation for the brilliant speeches made on that occasion.

Diaspora.

I am, Sir, your admirer,

E. J.

Horticultural Establishment.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have read, with great pleasure, the offer of A FRIEND TO HORTICULTURE at Hooghly, and considering all its advantages, I admire the very disinterested manner in which he proposes to follow it up, as well as the situation for his Nursery which is well chosen.

To a native of Europe, it must afford great delight to behold, in the Tropical climate of Bengal, the productions of his native land growing spontaneously, and see his table ornamented with a Desert of European Fruits growing in India.

I am a lover of Horticulture in all its branches, and most cordially will I lend my hand and purse, to promote the very desirable object of viewing in our Gardens, and I may add, Orchards in Hindostan, what once had been the produce only of the mild climate of Britain. I hope at indeed no very distant period, that we shall see the productions of various parts of the globe, brought to perfection in the Nursery at Hooghly.

With such feelings, I earnestly wish to become a Subscriber to the Fund for forwarding the advantages to be derived from this Horticultural Establishment, and shall recommend the same, most warmly, to all my Friends.

The offer made by the Proprietor to supply the Subscribers at prime cost, with every necessary article from the Garden, where the difficulties of procuring them are great, must be acceptable. Many persons from the first were anxious to take Shares in this Concern, but were subsequently deterred, from an idea that it would require great time, expense, and trouble, when they have obtained the fresh Seeds from the Nursery to transplant them to their own Gardens; but this objection is now effectually remedied, by the Proprietor and Superintendent sending the articles required in their perfect state.

Your Correspondent, PHILo-HYSON, who requested to know if the Tea Plant would thrive in this Country, and if it had ever been tried, is recommended by me to make a trip to the Nursery, where he will have all his doubts satisfied on this point, and be fully convinced, that no obstacle whatever exists to prevent the Tea Plant from flourishing in the Bengal Provinces. He will see the Bread Fruit Tree, among a variety of others, worthy of the notice of scientific men, which are likely to come to great perfection.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER TO THE NURSERY.

Restoration of Learning in the East.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The energy with which you advocate the cause of Learning (particularly as it applies to Asia) by the frequent insertion given in your Journal, to matter purely Literary and Scientific, and the ardour with which your views appear to be seconded by various of your Correspondents, induces me to come forward with my offering, which although an extract from a Poem with which some of your readers are probably well acquainted, yet as it may equally be supposed that the same opportunity has not been afforded to others, and the title of the Poem itself "The Restoration of Learning in the East," bearing so much upon the subject, I request that you will give it publicity by insertion in the Calcutta Journal.

I remain, Sir,

Your, well-wisher,

CONNOR.

Upper Provinces.

THE RESTORATION OF LEARNING IN THE EAST.

Character of Sir William Jones.

But, lo! once more return the happy hours;
Learning revisits her forsaken towers.
To greet her loved approach, her chosen band
In joyful ranks unites on Ganges strand.
Twas thus of old, when swell'd the rushing Nile
From Nubian hills on Meroe's sun-burnt isle
At once with all her Priests, an awful train,
Transported Memphis issued on the plain;
The white-robed Pontiff watch'd the sinking vale
And waved his wand, and bade Osiris hail,
Not with less rapture Learning's votaries burn,
And court her steps, and bless her glad return,
Full in their front, with eye that upward soars,
Apart the mighty Hierophant adores,

Accomplish'd Jones! whose hand to every art
Could unknown charms and nameless grace impart,
His was the soul, by fear nor interest sway'd,
The purest passions, and the wisest head;
The heart so tender, and the wit so true,
Yet this no malice, that no weakness knew
The Song to Virtue, as the Muses dear,
Though glowing, chaste, — and lovely, though severe.
What gorgeous trophies crown his youthful bloom
The spoils august of Athens and of Rome.

And, lo! untouched by British brows before,
Yet nobler trophies wait on Asia's shore;
There at his magic voice, what wonders rise!
Th' astonish'd East unfolds her mysteries:
Round her dark shrines a sudden blaze he showers,
And all unveil'd the proud Pantheon towers,
Where half unheard, Time's formless billows glide,
Alone he stems the dim discover'd tide;
Wide o'er th' expanse as darts his radiant sight,
At once the vanish'd ages roll in light.
Old India's Genius, bursting from repose,
Bids all his Tombs their mighty dead disclose.
Immortal names! though long immers'd in shade,
Long lost to song though destin'd not to fade;
O'er all, the Master of the spell presides
Their march arranges, and their order guides;
Bids here or there their ranks or gleam or blaze,
With hues of elder or of later days,

See, where in British robes, sage Menu shines,
And willing Science opes her Sanscrit mines!
His are the triumphs of her antient lyres,
Her tragic sorrows, and her epic fires;
Her earliest arts, and learning's sacred store
And strains sublime of philosophic lore:
Bright in his view their gathered pomp appears,
The treasured wisdom of a thousand years.
Oh! could my verse in characters of day
The living colour of thy mind pourtray,
And on the Sceptic, midst his impious dreams,
Flush all the brightness of their mingled beams!
Then should he know, how talents various, bright
With pure Devotion's holy thoughts unite;
And blush (if yet a blush survive) to see
What genius, honour, virtue, ought to be.

R. W.

Dec. 1, 1819.

Reported Scarcity of Grain.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, A Correspondent who dates his Letter from the Upper Provinces, recommends, I observe, to persons in authority, the adoption of measures to remove what he is pleased to term an artificial scarcity of grain.

It is to be lamented that the Writer has not demonstrated the existence of the evil he complains of, for it would be no small satisfaction to know that we are now witnessing a moral and political phenomenon, a dearth pervading a mighty empire, originating in a combination unparalleled in its extent and worthy of being viewed with wonder by the Political Economist, and alarm by the Government among whose subjects it exists.

The notion entertained by your Correspondent is not peculiar to himself; there are many ingenious speculators to be met with at every station in the country, who with a lofty disdain of simple and obvious causes, over-look drought and the calamities of season, to discern the origin of the scarcity in the depths of a dark conspiracy that has overspread the country, and bound the Bunnae of Dacca in an unholy and enchanting league with the Chundee of Jubbulpore and Saugor. It is devoutly to be hoped that none of the persons in authority alluded to by your Correspondent are among the believers in the existence of this confederacy, for woeful indeed would be the consequences of their giving battle to the phantom.

We so seldom meet with any thing like an argument in support of the strange opinion entertained by your Correspondent, that it may be worth while to attend to the single intelligible, though insufficient, reason assigned by him for declaring the prevailing scarcity to be artificial.

The crops, it appears, are good, and the harvest, when he wrote, promised to be plentiful. The assertion is true, but is the inference correct? Neither Wheat nor Barley are the product of the present or Khureef harvest; and who can tell whether the fair promise which the Rubbee lands present may not, as it last year happened, be blighted?

The very apprehensions which the recollection of the calamity must excite, are sufficient to render the possessors of Wheat and Barley sparing in the vent of a commodity, of which, what is now expended may not in due season be replaced. What has happened once may happen again; and if it should, will not those against whom the outcry is raised, prove, although acting from selfish motives, to be the unintentional benefactors of the country? But whatever enhances the value of Wheat and Barley must add to the number of the consumers of other sorts of Grain, and by thus rendering the demand for the latter greater than usual, prevent their price also from falling. Notwithstanding therefore that the harvest be plentiful, there is no necessity for having recourse to a conspiracy to account for the dearthiness of provisions.

Should the Rubbee crop yield as much in proportion as the Khureef, and no reduction in price ensue, it may then be very proper to execute a Banneah or two in every town or district, a measure which even in its wildest form would at present be premature.

I wish your Correspondent had told us what, in his opinion, persons in authority ought to do in order to bring forth the hidden abundance, of the existence of which he seems to be so well assured. Would he have those punished who are discovered to have hoards of grain in their possession? This I fear would only make people hide with more secrecy than ever, and sell at a rate commensurate with the hazard attending the discovery of their stores. Would he fix the price at which it is to be sold, and thus prevent any Grain being brought to the Market? How does he propose to counteract the bad effects of the alarm which any interference, not the most judicious, (and what would be judicious let him explain), will create?

From all that we have seen, we may, I fear, rest assured that the Cholera Morbus might be put down by authority as easily as the scarcity; still it is desirable that the extent of the relief that human wisdom can afford should be ascertained. The subject is not very engaging but it is one of vast importance and to which your attention, Mr. Editor, might properly be directed. From your lucubrations may be expected what is looked for in vain from others, some sound and practical suggestions on the course to be followed by those in power in these provinces, to alleviate the distress of their fellow creatures. In the course of your Travels you must have observed how little chance there is of moral improvement among a starving people. The *Malesuada Fames*, which urges men to evil thoughts and evil deeds, must be assuaged before the cultivation of the mind can be thought of; one may be glad to learn how much good is to be expected from the bass notes of Mr. Lacy's voice, and glory on the dissemination of knowledge among the inhabitants of Bengal, through the noble exertions of the missionaries at Serampore; but, surrounded, as in this part of India we have for a long time been, by starvation and wretchedness, to offer instruction to those who are in want of food would be but to mock their misery.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

Jalown, Nov. 15, 1819.

L. T.

Regular Cavalry.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I beg leave to send to your valuable Journal, a few hints for a Bengal Cavalry Officer, as follows—Rough calculation of some part of a Regular Regiment of Cavalry, old Establishment:

Colonel not commanding,	Rs. 1467
Lieutenant Colonel commanding,	1318
Major,	948
3 Captains,	1080
1 Captain Lieutenant,	490
6 Lieutenants,	2178
6 Cornets,	1854
	9935
Staff,	1100
	11,035

divided by 600, will give 22 Rupees to each Horse. Actual expense of a Regular Trooper.

His house and appointments for one year.

A house calculated to last twelve years, interest of money, &c.	Rs. 70
Proportion,	115
Gram,	30
Half Syce,	54
1 Grasscutter,	60
Shoeing and all the &c. of clothes, repairs, &c.	156
1 Trooper at 13 Rupees a month, for Pay, Cloth- ing, &c. &c.	12) 485 (40 6 8
A Trooper, &c.	Rs. 40 6 8
Share of European Officer's Pay and Allowances, 22 0 0	

Rupees 62 6 8 p. month

He will be pleased to add proportion of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, Tentage, expence of Carts, Clashes, Mistrees, Stables, Arms, and Accoutrements, to the above, which will oblige his humble servant,

A ROHILLAH,

On Twenty Rupees a Month.

Irregular Cavalry.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I observe in your Journal of the 20th of Nov. a very long Letter from a Bengal Cavalry Officer, in my humble opinion very little to the purpose, except to induce an increase of the Regular Cavalry Regiments, and a reduction of the Irregular Cavalry, a body of the most useful Troops we have,—I do not allude to any but Skinner's Horse and the Rohillahs.

In the first place, Sir, this Officer must have been aware, when he commenced his Letter, that the time he has alluded to (Perron's) and the present is as different as light from darkness, and such are the above Irregular Corps for the better since that period. He has also omitted to give Major Fleury the praise he so justly deserved for his gallant conduct; though an enemy, he could not have forgotten the repeated and gallant charges made by that Officer on our Troops at Shekohabad, which obliged Colonel Daniel Cunningham to give himself and five Corps of Sepoys with Guns, I believe, up as prisoners; and had it not been for Major Fleury's exertions, most if not all the European Officers would have been put to death. Major Fleury, Sir, was in earnest, and Perron was not; on the contrary, Perron appeared wavering, perhaps had made up his mind not to fight, which circumstances subsequently strongly corroborated, as he very soon applied to Lord Lake for a safe guard to Lucknow, and took himself off with his treasure, leaving his Officers in a most embarrassed state, and compromising Colonel Pedron, Commandant of Allyghur, (which obliged us to storm that Fort) who, had he known of Monsieur Perron's measures, would most likely have given up the Fort, requesting permission like others to come over on the Pausion, which several Mahratta Officers received, instead of being suspected of acting a double part, which Perron's correspondence with him gave some colour to, as it was if a different complexion to those measures which he, Perron, ultimately acted upon: Colonel Pedron was sacrificed, and no notice was afterwards taken of the matter.

Since this period and that of Colonel Monson's Retreat, things are very much altered and the Irregular Cavalry as different as it is possible to be for the better. Skinner's Horse has become, for utility, appearance, discipline, and respectability as well as good conduct, such a Corps as has never been seen in India. The Rohillahs too, have on every occasion distinguished themselves as well. I will not take up much of your

valuable columns, but will ask those Officers who have been on service with the Corps named, if I have exaggerated. Such do I conceive the usefulness of the Irregular Cavalry abovementioned, that I should be glad to see one or two Russallahs attached to every Battalion of Native Infantry. They are ever ready, and are fit almost for any service, no petting or keeping up, I only speak of those Irregular Corps, who have been long enough in our service to know what regular pay is, and who have got into our ways and understand our character. The last campaign they had a very fair share of duty and did their part well.

Our Regular Cavalry, Sir, are a very fine Corps, but I fear, there have been so many "teeth drawn" that there is little chance of their having a charge for some years to come; unless Ranjeet should afford them the opportunity.

Our Irregular Cavalry takes every duty, (in fact they are the fags of the Cavalry) as well as those duties termed honorary.

Now, Sir, for a little proof of the expense of a Regular Trooper, his Horse and Appointment, I will just give a guess,—a mere guess.

As follows, for first year:

A Horse,	Rs. 400
Interest on 400 Rs. 10 per cent.	40
Gram, at 15 seers the Rupee,.....	120
Half a Sytic,	30
One Grasscutter,	8
Shoeing, Head and Heel Ropes, ...	
Horse Cloths, Physic, Repair of ...	50 under I am sure
Arms and Accoutrements,	
One Trooper, at 12 Rs. a month, in- cluding his Pay, &c. and Clothing,	144
832 gives Rs. 60-5-4 p. month	

Second year will be, including interest of 44 Rs. the sum of Rs. 36-8 per month, and will increase as the interest does; or if this will not answer, take the fair sum of the Horse 400 Rs. and supposing him to last 10 years one Horse with another, the sum with Interest will be 800 Rs. which will give as follows, divided for the 10 years.

R. S. 1819.	Horse, for one year,.....	Rs. 80
	Gram,	120
	Half a Sytic,	30
	One Grasscutter,	48
	Shoeing, &c. as above,	60
	One Trooper, &c. as above,	144 under I am certain

472 Rs. 39-5-4 per month

and at the end of the 10 years the amount of the Horse 800 Rs. sunk for ever.

The above does not include Saddle, Bridle, Sword, Pistols, or Carabine, proportion of Tentage, or Stables, or other *et cetera*, nor the pay of European Officers and Staff, which I have no doubt would amount to a large sum. The Bengal Cavalry Officer's Letter, Sir, calls for, I hope, this honest Statement; if I am incorrect, let it be proved by a detail of the several items, and if I have under charged, I hope for correction. I have no wish but to recommend the motto, "Live and let others live."

Skinner's Horse, I believe, receives only 20 Rs. per month for every thing, except when S. E. of the Chumbul, or more properly speaking across the Chumbul from our Provinces, when they receive 30 Rs. and they are remunerated for the loss of a Horse on service.

It is impossible that the Bengal Cavalry Officer could have taken in the charge of the Horses, his arms and accoutrements, when speaking of 26 Rs. a month as the cost; and he must have calculated Gram at a much cheaper rate than it has been. This year the Cavalry Horses must have stood Government in 180 Rs. each Horse for Gram.

I regret, Sir, to have taken up so much of your Journal, but in justice to the Irregular Cavalry (which I neither belong to, or am in any way connected with), I think this exposé necessary, and I trust you will allow that it has been fairly called for. If I have exceeded in any part, it has not been intentional, and I shall be happy to be corrected, but I trust in a fair and clear manner, including every charge that may honestly be put on the Trooper, his Horse, and Appointments.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ONE OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Camporee, Nov. 14, 1819.

N. B. Allowing the 7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments to have had only a new set of Horses since they were raised in 1806 or 1806, they carry a debt at least each of Two Lacs and Forty Thousand Rs. The interest of which will amount to a large sum, 6 Rs. on each Horse. The Irregular Cavalry carry no expense of this kind. In calculations of this nature, every thing must be brought into account.

Prize Agency:

Answer to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The answer to A PRIZE AGENT's question, which appeared in your Journal of the 15th ultimo, is so easy, that I should not think of troubling you with a reply to it; were it not from a desire to express my concern for the Officers and Men, whose property is intrusted to the Agency of one, who, *out of his own mouth*, has so fully proved himself *totally unfit* for the execution of the charge he has undertaken; *Brevet Officers* rank in the line agreeably to their *Brevet Rank*, and share Prize Money, according to their rank in the line. This I had thought to be known to every Ensign, nay to every Cadet in the Service, until the *Prize Agent's* acknowledgement of his ignorance, staggered the faith of.

Your's,

A BREVET CAPTAIN.

P. S. The *Prize Agent* says, he speaks of *Brevet*, not *Official Rank*; he appears to be *officially* ignorant and unfit for his appointment, or any rank.

New Books.

The following jeu d'esprit descriptive of a few works, that will be disposed of on reasonable terms, is from a private Letter:

A History of the last English Embassy to China. This may be regarded as a scarce Work, as it is not thought there will ever be a *Second Edition*.

Of the Value of Money, compared to that of Human Blood. A moral and interesting Work.

A Collection of very amusing Letters from My Lord Castlereagh, relative to the rights of, and the respect which is due to, other nations, &c. &c. Supposed to be written in the Italian States.

Rules for the Game of Scarcity, or Physical and Mathematical recreations. Inscribed to Members of Parliament.

Of the Use of Gold, and its effects in Diplomatic Negotiations; a National, Elementary, and Classic Treatise, the fifty-seventh Edition, printed at Vicuna, with practical Notes and Reflections, by a Member of Congress.

A Treatise on the Theory of Usurpations, with historical Notes; originally a very dear Work, and had a run in India; but is now nearly out of print.

A magnificent Atlas, consisting of Marine Charts, and Views of the Islands of Java, Amboyna, Macassar, Banda, &c. &c. This will be sold very cheap, as being no longer of any use!

Civil Appointments:

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 1, 1819.

Mr. John Kendall, Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

NOVEMBER 12, 1819.

Mr. H. T. Owen, Assistant to the Magistrate of the 24 Pargannahs.

NOVEMBER 26, 1819.

Mr. W. Leycester, a Puisne, Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. A. Ross, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. C. Elliott, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. J. O. Oldham, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Bareilly.

Mr. C. T. Sealy, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. G. Forbes, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

Mr. A. B. Tod, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, NOVEMBER 26, 1819.

Honorable Edward Gardner, re-appointed Resident at the Court of the Raja of Nipaul.

Mr. James Majoribanks to be Agent of the Governor General in Bundelkund, Saugor and the Nurbudda Territories.

Government Orders.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 20, 1819.

Ordered, that the following Extract (Paragraphs 2, 6, 11, 12, 23, to 26) from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 30th of June 1819, together with copy of a Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal, be published in General Orders.

Extract from a General Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 30th of June, 1819.

Para. 2. By our Military Letter of the 11th December, 1773, to Bengal, Officers are restricted from drawing Pay until they shall arrive at the Presidency, to which they stand appointed. As cases may occur in which Officers returning to their duty may more readily reach their Regiments by proceeding by a different route than to the Presidency, to which they are attached, we direct that in future Officers be entitled to draw Pay either on their arrival at the Presidency, or joining the Regiment, to which they belong.

6. We have permitted Mr. Russell to return to his duty as a Surgeon on your establishment.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your establishment, severally to remain in England till the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's ships of next season 1819-20, viz.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Patrick Hay. Lieutenant Robert E. Loft. Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Fagan. Lieutenant John Fulton. Surgeon John Shoolbred.

12. We have permitted Charles W. Welchman, M. D. and George Gordon Macpherson, severally to proceed to your Presidency to practise as Surgeons; and we direct that they succeed as Assistant Surgeons on your Establishment; their rank will be settled at a future time.

22. It having been discovered that several men discharged at their own request from our European Corps in India, have upon their arrival in this country, offered themselves as Recruits for the service, we have judged it expedient to give instructions to our Recruiting Officers not to enlist any men of this description, and we have come to this resolution with a view of discouraging the numerous applications for discharges which, an expectation of being re-admitted into the service is calculated to produce, and which also entail a very heavy expense upon the Company, in the payment of the passages and other incidental charges of these men.

24. You will therefore cause this resolution to be notified to all such Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers, as may apply for their discharge after having served their contracted time, in order to guard them against a misconception of their being eligible for the service on their return to this country.

25. We take this occasion of calling your attention to our Orders conveyed to you in our Military Letter of the 23d September, 1817, directing the insertion of the places of enlistment of each individual in his discharge, as we observe that several men have lately been sent home, without the place of enlistment or even the period of service being specified.

26. Should this be omitted in future, we shall be under the necessity of directing you to take serious notice of the neglect.

Copy of a Paragraph which will be inserted in the next General Letter to Bengal.

We have permitted Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cunningham to return to his duty upon your Establishment by the ship Kingston.

Assistant Surgeon G. King, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs.

Ensign W. H. Halford of the Hon'ble Company's European Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted, under the peculiar urgency of the case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough for one year, on his private affairs, by one of the ships of the present season.

Lieutenant H. Ingle of the 15th Regiment of Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to make a voyage to Sea for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Ten Months, from the date of the sailing of the Ship on which he may embark.

The leave of absence obtained by Captain Cruickshank, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, to proceed from Hastings to Baroach and Bombay for Six Months, commencing from the 25th ultimo, is confirmed by His Lordship in Council.

Captain James Arrow, Barrack Master of the Berhampore Division, having furnished a Medical Certificate, the leave of absence granted to him in General Orders of the 24 of January, 1819, is extended for Six Months from the 21st Instant, the date of the expiration of the period therein stated.

Surgeon William Alnall is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honourable Company.

The time limited by General Orders, by the Governor General in Council, under date 27th November, 1813, for the receipt of all claims to Share in the Serampore Prize Money, having finally expired; The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the Prize Committee appointed for the investigation of such claims, to close their proceedings, and to consider themselves dissolved, on forwarding to Government the appropriation Statements required by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

The Corps of Golundauze, which, by the late Organization, has become the 4th Regular Battalion of Artillery, is in future to be armed in all respects the same as the other Battalions of that Regiment; all Orders applicable to the Arming of the European Battalions, are therefore to be considered as extended to the Native Battalion of Artillery, whether in cantonments or in the Field.

Adverting to the present strength of the Ramghur Battalion, and to the number of its Detachments, both permanent and occasional, requiring to be Commanded by Native Commissioned Officers, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Six Jemadars be added to the Establishment of that Corps.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue the necessary Subsidiary Orders, to give effect to the foregoing resolution.

The executive duties in the Barrack Department, in the Province of Kurnool, are placed under the Superintendance of the District Engineer, with an allowance of Seven Rupees (100) One Hundred per mensem, inclusive of all Contingent Charges.

With reference to General Orders of the 6th Instant, the Public Civil Buildings in the District of Cuttack are placed under the executive charge of Captain Griffin of the Invalid Establishment, in addition to his other duties, on which account he is authorized to draw an Allowance of Seven Rupees (100 One Hundred per mensem).

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments:

Surgeon John Law to be a Deputy Superintending Surgeon for the Force proceeding to Mhow, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Houstoun, C. B. on a Staff Salary of Eight Hundred (800) Rupees per mensem.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Todd to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Banda, vice Pears, who has resigned the Service of the Honourable Company.

Assistant Surgeon C. B. Francis to perform the Medical duties at the Civil Station of Calpee, vice Todd, removed to Banda.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their Appointment as Cadets of Artillery and Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted, the former to the rank of Second Lieutenant, and the latter to that of Ensign — leaving the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Artillery.—Messrs. David Ewart and Charles Grant.

Infantry.—Messrs. Henry Walter Bellew and George Kinloch.

The following Officers have been permitted by the Honourable the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to their rank.

Brevet-Colonel John Cunningham, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry.

Major Charles Ryder, of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley, C. B., having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for the benefit of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 24, 1819.

The Batta and other Allowances for October, and Pay for November 1819, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Monday the 13th Proximo.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. J. B. Dorret, of a Daughter.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. H. Mathew, of a Son.

On the 28th ultimo, (at the house of her father, Mr. R. Twalling) Mrs. M. Forshaw, wife of Mr. A. C. Forshaw, of the H. C.'s Bengal Marine, of a still-born Female Child.

At Malwan, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Imiach, C. B. of a Son.

At Baugpore, on the 24th ultimo, the Lady of Capt. John Graham, Adjutant to the Corps of Hill Rangers, of a Son.

At Surat, on the 31st of October, the lady of Capt. Snodgrass, Assistant Commissary General, of a Daughter.

On board the Sarah, off the Isle of France, on the 25th of September, the Lady of A. Conwall, Esq. of the Bombay Medical Establishment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Lucknow, on the 7th ultimo, at the house of Joseph Queiros, Esq. the Infant Son of Captain W. R. Pogson, of the 1st Battalion 24th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 8 months.

At Mhow, on the 18th October, W. C. Mark, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st Battalion 8th Bombay Native Infantry.

At Terriaguly Pass, on the 23d ultimo, Miss Gillman—aged 21 years.

On the 26th ultimo, Master George Hill—aged 14 months.

On the 30th ultimo, Master G. Pennington—aged 5 years and 2 months.

Recently at Almorah, on his way from thence to Bareilly, where he was proceeding on Medical Certificate, Lieutenant Colonel Daniel Lyons, Commanding the District of Kumaon. A steady, good Officer who considered the zealous and faithful discharge of his professional avocations, a duty paramount to every other. As a man, he was one of the most gentle and unassuming; blessed with a happy suavity of manner, he conciliated the esteem and respect of mankind, and in the nearer relation of relative and friend, he was warm, affectionate and sincere. He practiced virtue without a shadow of ostentation, and because he made no display of his benevolence, was supposed by a few people, of a different way of acting, to live for himself only! But it was an error, that arose from a want of nearer insight into his character. The writer of this humble eulogium to his departed worth knew him well for upwards of thirty years, and served with him in different corps for a great part of that time. To those dear relatives he has left behind him, it must afford consolation after the first moments of grief are subsided to learn that in the late fatal malady that brought this amiable man to the grave; no one ever bowed himself with more patience, humility and pious resignation to the decrees of the Almighty.

Nautical Notices.

We copy the following notice of newly discovered Reefs and Shoals, in a Letter addressed by Lieutenant Lamb, R. N. Commander of the ship Baring, to Captain Portbury, Secretary to the Calcutta Marine Board, from yesterday's Government Gazette:

To Captain Portbury, Secretary of the Marine Board, Calcutta.

Sir.—I deem it proper to make publick through the medium of the Marine Board, the existence of a mass of Reefs and Shoals, betwixt the latitudes 20° 40' and 21° 50' S. and longitudes 158° 15' and 159° 30' E. by which the Baring was embarrassed for three days in her recent passage from Port Jackson. In one part is a sandy Island, and a chain of rocks, some feet above water; the Island is in lat. 21° 24' S. long. 158° 30' E. by mean of four Chronometers; the rate stretched from it as far as the eye could reach in an E. by E. direction. We continued for the three days in soundings from 10 to 15 fathoms but breakers were frequently seen; also an immense number of Wales. This bank I imagine connects "Bouly" and "Bampton" shoals, but the dangers in this part of the sea are much more numerous than the Admiralty Charts, or any others in my possession point out.

When entering Dampier's Strait, we passed over the tail of a shoal on which we had our Cast 5½ fathoms, next no ground at 25 fathoms, there was evidently less water on other parts of the shoal, but circumstances did not permit an examination; after we ran S. by W. 2½ miles Point Pigot bore S. 71° W. South extreme of an Islet near it S. 65° W. at E. part of Waygoree at 41° W. distance from that Island about 12 miles. This shoal is not laid down in the Admiralty Charts, but is noticed in the Appendix to Horsburgh's Work. It is very dangerous, from being in the direct rout of Ships entering Dampier's Strait from the N. E.

I have formed a plan of the Ship's track, amongst the first mentioned Shoals, for transmission to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty: should the Marine Board think it of consequence to the Trade betwixt this Country and New South Wales, it is at their service, to have a Copy taken.

I am Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN LAMB, Lieut. R. N. Commander of the Ship Baring.
(A true Copy) E. S. PORTBURY, Secretary to the Marine Board.

Commercial Reports.

(FROM THE CALCUTTA EXCHANGE PRICE CURRENT.)

Cotton, Jaloon,	per mazmi	18	8	0	0
Cutchora,	per mazmi	17	4	0	8
Grain, Rice, Patna,	per mazmi	3	10	0	12
Patchery, 1st,	per mazmi	2	12	0	3
2d,	per mazmi	2	4	0	8
Moongy, 1st,	per mazmi	1	10	0	11
2d,	per mazmi	1	0	0	10
Ballam, 1st,	per mazmi	1	12	0	13
Indigo, Blue,	per mazmi	100	0	0	0
Blue and Purple,	per mazmi	145	0	0	0
Purple,	per mazmi	140	0	0	0
Purple and Violet,	per mazmi	135	0	0	0
Violet,	per mazmi	125	0	0	0
Violet and Copper,	per mazmi	110	0	0	0

Cotton—Has advanced six to eight annas, on last week's prices, which is entirely to be attributed to the very limited supply in the market; the quantity procurable at present not exceeding a few thousand mounds.

Indigo—Sales have been rather brisk during the week; we cannot state any alteration in prices.

Pice Goods.—We have no alteration of importance to notice in this.

Grain.—Rice, Patchery and Moongy, have declined a little on our former rates.

Sugar.—Altho' in good request by the Arabs, has given way a little.

Silk.—Is enquired after, and some descriptions have experienced a slight advance.

Salt Petre.—Remains the same.

(From the Bombay Gazette of the 27th Oct.)

	Rs. Q.
Cotton, Ahmed,	per candy of 21 mounds or 7 cwt.
Ahmod Toumi,	210 0
Bowanghur,	240 0
Bownaghur Toumi,	180 0
Limree Wudwan,	205 0
Limree Toumi,	185 0
Kutch,	210 0
Kutch Toumi,	170 0
Mangrole and Pore,	219 0
Spanish Dollars,	170 0
German Crowns,	per hundred 220 0
Venetians,	312 0
Gubbas,	490 0
	475 0
Remittance to England at 6 months,	2s 2d per rupee
Freight to England, dead weight,	£4 per ton
Loose Freight,	£5 per ton
Exchange on Calcutta, Bombay Rs. 109 per 100 Sa. Rs. on Madras.	

Isle of France, Sept. 26, 1819.—We have at last received positive accounts, from the Editor of the Bombay Gazette, that the Trade of Bombay has been thrown open to all nations who admit British Ships clearing out from it into their Ports, upon a reciprocal footing; and this, we are informed, has been acceded to by America; we may therefore expect American vessels here before the end of the year, which we have no doubt will give a spur to business. Some of our Merchants, in consequence of this news, have purchased about Two Millions and Half of Sugar, at Drs. 7, deliverable in the course of the crops; but we do not think they will make a good business by it, as the price is wretchedly low in Europe. Cotton is very low here at present, some good Surat has been sold as low as 14½ Drs. and Pepper 17; but we think these prices will mend by the end of the year. Rice continues at 4½, and Wheat 5 Drs. per bag.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY NOVEMBER 1819. SELL
2 Rs. 0 As. & Six per Cent Loan Promissory Notes. 2 Rs. 0 As.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.	
Discount on Private Bills,	8 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange,	6 per cent.
Discount on Government Salary Bills,	6 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	6 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

REMIT.] CALCUTTA. DRAW
2s. 6d. On London, six Months sight, per Sicea Rupee, 2 7
Bombay, thirty Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs. Sa. Rs. 88 0 0
Madras, thirty Days sight, per 100 Star Pagodas, 930 0 0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees 205	8	0	205	12	per 100
Dubloons,	50	4	0	30	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	16	12	0	17	0	each
Dutch Ducats,	4	2	0	4	8	each
Louis D'ors,	8	4	0	8	8	each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	100	8	0	191	0	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	5	0	3	0	each

Painted at the Union Press, in Carlton's Buildings, near the Bank Hall and the Exchange.